

# The Herald and News.

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## Rolls On New Citizens To March With The Old

**President Makes Ringing Appeal to Recently Naturalized, Urging Them to Aid in Prosecuting Humanitarian Mission of the United States.**

Philadelphia, May 10.—An appeal to new citizens to attune themselves to the high humanitarian ideals of the United States was the keynote of President Wilson's speech at the great meeting tonight.

The stenographic copy of Mr. Wilson's address in full follows:

"It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception, but it is not of myself that I wish to think tonight, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women. And so, by the gift of the free will of independent people, it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great nation, founded for the benefit of humanity, should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal; to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race.

### To Land of Freedom.

"You have said, 'We are going to America not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things which it is more difficult to obtain where we were born, but to help forward the great enterprises of the human spirit,' to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken which is alien to them, knowing that whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice. And while you bring all countries with you you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intend to leave in them. I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You can not dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thoroughly Americans. You can not become thorough Americans if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular group in America has not yet become an American, and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

### Brotherhood of Men.

"My urgent advice to you would be not only always to think first of America, but always also to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred.

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debase. We came to America either ourselves or in persons of our ancestors to better the ideals of men, to make them seek finer things than they had seen before, to get rid of

things that divide and to make sure of the things that unite. It was but an historical accident no doubt that this great country was called 'The United States' and yet I am very thankful that it has the word 'united' in its title; and the principle of seeking to separate group from group, interest from interest in the United States is strictly at its very heart.

### Beckoning Hope.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance

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## ITAL TO ENTER CONFLICT SAID TO BE DECIDED UPON

Geneva, May 12.—The correspondent at Rome of The Journal de Geneve says he is able to affirm that Italy's intervention in the war has been absolutely decided on.

"The government," the correspondent adds, "shortly will take steps which will leave no doubt about Italy's intentions, and when the cabinet appears before parliament, May 20, that body will ratify an accomplished fact."

## MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED IN NEWBERRY

**SPLENDID AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY DR. CURRELL.**

**Pays Fine Tribute to Lee—Excellent Dinner by Daughters—Good Music—Crosses of Honor.**

Memorial day in Newberry this year was observed on Tuesday, May 11, instead of May 10, in order that the Daughters might the better prepare the dinner for the old veterans which has come to be an important part of the observance of the day by the Newberry veterans. It is always a pleasure for the ladies to prepare the dinner and it is enjoyed by the old soldiers. And the dinner is always one of the kind that the Newberry women know so well how to prepare. It was served in the store room in the McCaughrin block. The tables were beautifully adorned with the many pretty

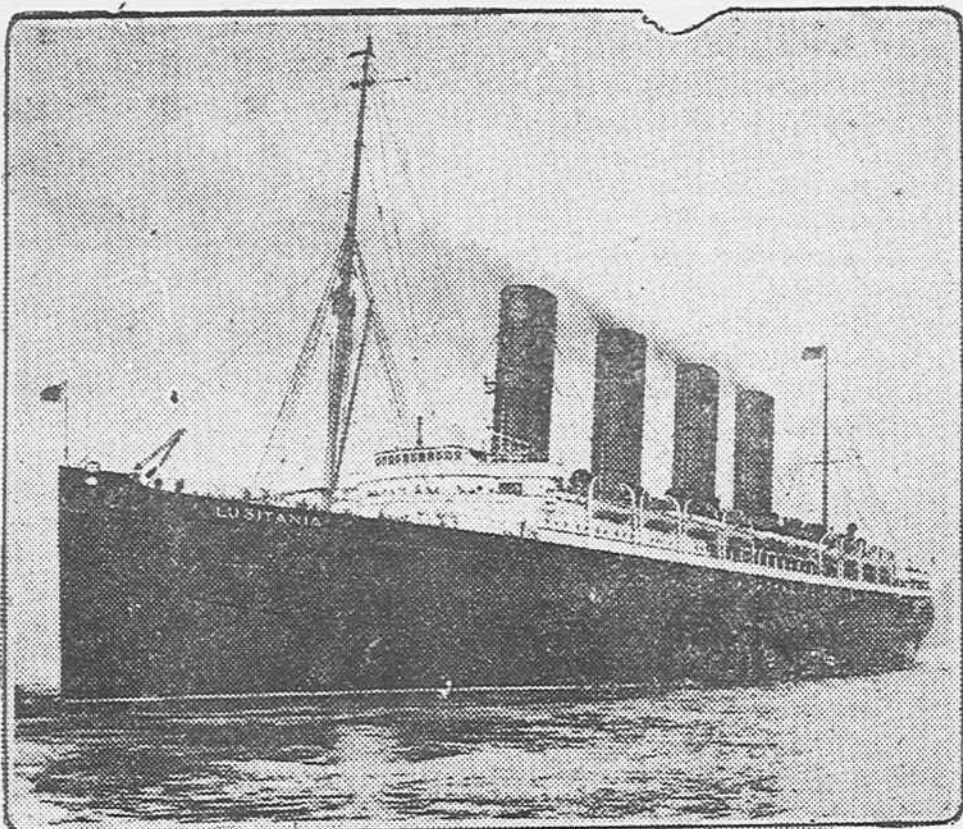


Photo by American Press Association.

**THE STEAMSHIP LUSITANIA AS SHE APPEARED LEAVING FOR ENGLAND ON HER LAST TRIP.**

flowers from the gardens of the city and the old soldiers were served by the matrons and maids of Newberry as they know so well how to serve. These little tender and loving attentions are appreciated more than the dinner itself.

The past, as it were, rose before these old boys like a dream, as they mingled and talked of the days and the comrades that are no more. They could hear the sound of preparation and the music of the drums, and the bugle call, with its silver notes, sound-

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## All Responsibility Rests On British Government

**German Foreign Office Expresses Deepest Sympathy At Loss of Lives on Lusitania—British Plan of Starving Civilian Population Forced Retaliation.**

Berlin (via London), May 10.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German foreign office to the German embassy at Washington:

"Please communicate the following to the state department: The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

"They can not therefore be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made by the British parliamentary secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

"Besides it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat

ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer, which, owing to its armament and cargo, was li-

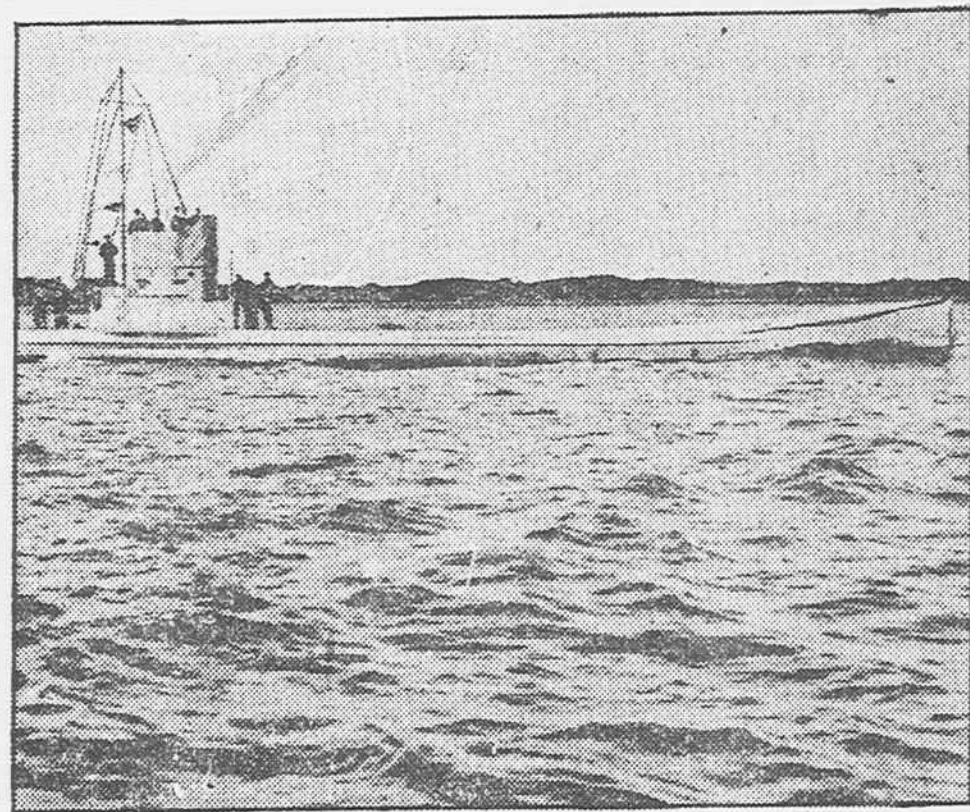


Photo by American Press Association.

**U TYPE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE THAT SANK LUSITANIA.**

able to destruction, the German government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, can not but regret that America felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than pay attention to the warning from the German side. (Signed) "Foreign Office."

## INDICATES WILLINGNESS PAY NEUTRALS DAMAGE

Washington, May 11.—Germany through Ambassador Gerard, today notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts, and that Germany would pay for the damages to such in the war zone.

Neutral ships, carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone, Ger-

many, is in the form of a circular as follows:

"First—Imperial German government naturally has no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the scene of naval warfare, or definitely described in the notice of the German admiralty staff of February 4, last, as having been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions, repeatedly have been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board, they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rule of international law applying in prize warfare.

"Two—Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarine or aircraft on account of an unfortunate (\*) in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare the German government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize court action.

"Three—It is the custom of the German government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If the grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis the German navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral government so that the latter may also institute an investigation.

"If the German government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by German war vessels it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of paragraph two above. In case the German government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation the German government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigating commission according to chapter 3 of The Hague convention of October 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes."

—(\*) indicates word missing in text.

## Merchantmen, Neutrals Must Not Be Attacked

**President Completes American Note to Germany—Demands Cessation of Submarine Attacks on Boats With Noncombatant Passengers Aboard.**

Washington, May 12.—The United States in a note to be sent to Germany tomorrow demands a guarantee that there will be no further subma-

rine attacks on merchant ships carrying non-combatants. It serves notice, too, that full reparation will be sought for the loss of more than 100 American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and for other violations of American rights in the sea war zones.

While no indication is given of the steps to be taken by the United States in the event of an unfavorable reply, the note informs Germany that the American government will leave nothing undone either in diplomatic representation or other action to obtain a compliance with its requests.

The document was to have been cabled tonight, but the president, after conferences with Counselor Robert Lansing, of the state department, made several changes in legal detail and then revised it alone in his study. Tomorrow it will be dispatched, and it is expected to be made public soon after.

No essential changes were made in the communication as formulated Sunday by the president and approved by the cabinet yesterday.

The principal points in the note are substantially as follows:

### Points to Violations.

1. The United States government calls attention to the various incidents in the war zone proclaimed by Germany around the British Isles, the sinking of the British liner Falaba, with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing without warning of the American steamer Gulflight, and finally the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania, with its loss of more than 1,000 lives of non-combatants, among them more than 100 Americans.

2. These acts are declared to be indefensible under international law. The United States points out that it never admitted Germany's right to do them, and warned the imperial government that it would be held to a "strict accountability" for attack on American vessels or lives. A strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany.

### To Seek Reparation.

3. The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Germany is in effect reminded that no reparation can restore the lives of those sacrificed in the sinking of the Lusitania and other ships.

4. Expressions of regret may comply with the legal precedents, but they are valueless unless accompanied by

## WESTERN STRUGGLE STANDS OUT IN WAR

**GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS AND NORTHERN FRANCE**

**Tentons Claim Pushing Success in Galicia—Russians Admit Retreat But Claim Progress Elsewhere.**

For five days one of the greatest battles of the war has been going on in Flanders and the north of France. Ypres and Arras have been the centers of this concerted movement, begun by the Germans in anticipation of British attack last Saturday. The French, farther to the south, wasted no time in opening on the German lines with artillery and later in hand-to-hand combat gained a very considerable amount of ground, most of which they claim they still hold. German forces in vast numbers have been delivering furious attacks against the British, who claim to have held their lines, although at one time they were broken in several places.

The French report many prisoners captured.

### Still in Retreat.

The retreat of the Russians between the Carpathians and the Vistula is still in full progress and the Austrians continue to report the capture of towns and the pursuit of adversaries. The Russian official announcement, though admitting reverses in the Carpathians, gives an optimistic view of the Russian position in the Baltic provinces and at other points. A Cracow dispatch gives the Austro-German losses since May 1 as 165,000 officers and men and places the loss to the Russians in prisoners at 50,000.

Throughout the British Isles strong retaliatory measures have been taken by the people against German residents, naturalized and otherwise. There has been serious rioting in various cities and Premier Asquith is reported to be taking steps in consonance with the demands of the people to intern or deport all alien enemies of Great Britain.

### To Go to Parliament.

The position of Italy has not been officially defined. A council of ministers has been held for a complete review of the situation with the result that the cabinet, according to the current report, will take the matter before the Italian parliament.

The United States' note to Germany, which is ready for transmission to that country, demands full reparation for the losses sustained by Americans in the sinking of the Lusitania and for other violations of American rights, as well as a guarantee against further attacks by submarines on merchant ships carrying non-combatants.

### OCEAN TRAVEL.

## NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

**IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

### THE GERMANS' WARNING AD.

a cessation of the practices endangering lives of non-combatants.

5. The right of neutrals to travel to any point on the seas on neutral or belligerent merchantmen is asserted.

6. In the name of humanity and international law the United States demands a guarantee that these rights will be respected and that there be no repetition of the attacks on merchantmen carrying non-combatants.

7. The giving of warnings to the

(Continued on Page Four.)